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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Roman Catholic scholars in the United States are afraid the Vatican's recent action against a West German theologian may herald other moves against academic freedom. Story on Page 11.

A ban on development of new weapons systems has been urged by the governing council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Story on Page 8.

Historians and other researchers must pay more attention to ethical and legal problems arising from the use of confidential material, some scholars say. Story on Page 3.

An engineering approach to surviving the 1980's is taken by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute under its aerospace-age president, George Low. Story on Page 5.

Corporations' gifts to colleges and universities increased by 17 per cent in 1978, giving education a larger share of corporate contributions than health and welfare groups. Story on Page 6.

Elimination of 58 programs at public universities in Louisiana has been approved by the state board of regents. Story on Page 6.

A windfall-profit tax working its way through Congress could trim revenues for colleges and universities that own oil wells. Story on Page 15.

Some Chinese historians now argue that party ideology should not lead political leaders to try to rewrite history. Story on Page 9.

Students in Quebec are organizing a campaign to support a referendum calling for the province's independence from the rest of Canada. This report and others appear in a new department, "Notes from Canada," on Page 9.

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Women's Sports Group Stunned, Angered by NCAA Vote on Female Championships

The stories on this page are based on reports from Cheryl M. Fields in Washington and Lorenzo Middleton in New Orleans.

In what its opponents decried as a "power grab," the National Collegiate Athletic Association voted in New Orleans last week to establish women's championship events in five sports for small and medium-sized colleges and universities.

The male-dominated N.C.A.A. voted to begin the championships in the 1981-82 academic year, despite strong petitions from the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women to delay the action.

Anger Over Vote

The vote produced stunned anger among women's sports leaders attending the A.I.A.W.'s annual delegate assembly in Washington. The N.C.A.A. had voted down similar proposals in the past, and leaders of women's athletics had not expected them to pass this year.

Christine H. B. Grant, incoming president of the A.I.A.W. and director of women's athletics at the University of Iowa, told the assembly after word of the N.C.A.A. vote was received:

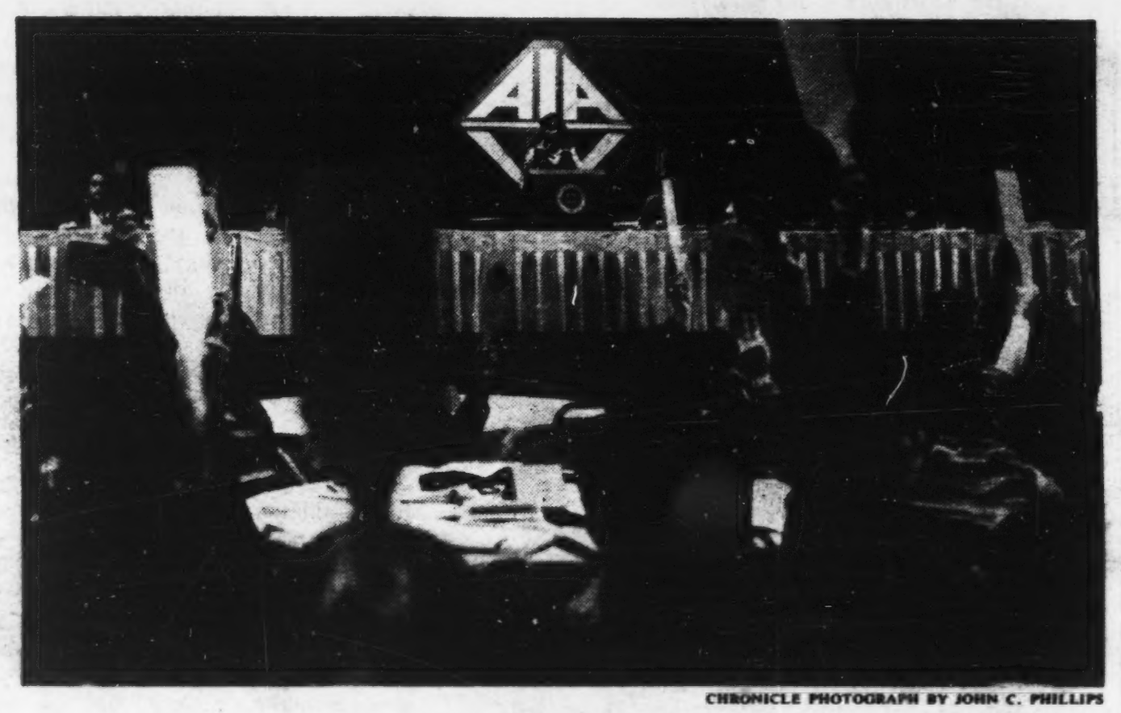
"This is an outrage. To be brief, the preservation of our organization is at stake. If we want to retain our present organization, we've got to fight—all of us. I don't know about you, but I'm fighting fit—and I'm going to battle this."

Added Charlotte West of Southern Illinois University, immediate past-president of A.I.A.W., "I'm not a quitter and I know you're not. So let's regroup and go get 'em."

Later the A.I.A.W. passed a motion that, among other things, called on the N.C.A.A. to declare a five-year moratorium on efforts to establish championship events for women.

The N.C.A.A. vote was considered a particular threat by the A.I.A.W. because many women's athletic directors have been under pressure from the generally much more powerful men's athletic direc-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

A.I.A.W. delegates called for a five-year moratorium on N.C.A.A.'s plan to hold women's championships.

U.S. Anti-Sex-Bias Rules 'Not Binding' on Colleges, Lawyers for NCAA Contend

Lawyers for the National Collegiate Athletic Association say colleges and universities are not legally bound to comply with the federal government's guidelines for ending sex discrimination in athletics. The long-awaited final guidelines were issued last month by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as an "athletics policy interpretation" of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

In a detailed analysis released at the N.C.A.A. annual convention in New Orleans last week, the association's Washington legal counsel condemned the guidelines as being overly complex, heavy-handed, and sometimes in conflict with the intent of the original legislation.

"The policy interpretation raises serious legal and other issues which must be taken into account by colleges and universities in assessing the interpretation and in formulating their response to it," the 29-page analysis concluded.

The most important consideration for colleges, the lawyers wrote, is that, because H.E.W. did not submit it to Congress for review, the new policy "is not binding . . . and can create no new requirements."

However, colleges and universities were warned against ignoring the guidelines altogether. "Let me make clear," said Michael Scott of the Squire, Sanders, and Dempsey law firm, "that Title IX and its implementing regulation are still law, at least until they are successfully challenged in court. "And the policy interpretation certainly does mean something of major practical importance to every institution. It represents what H.E.W. currently believes the athletic provisions of the Title IX regulation mean, and it further represents the basis upon which H.E.W. intends to seek compliance under the regulations.

"You are still free to read Title IX regulations for yourselves. And if you conclude that these documents mean something different from what H.E.W. says they mean, then act in accord with your convictions, and pray that H.E.W. decides to test its thinking on some other institution."

Mr. Scott predicted that H.E.W.'s attempt to enforce the regulation would result in numerous court challenges.

The N.C.A.A. sued H.E.W. in 1976, after the original guidelines were announced. The association charged that the government lacked authority to enforce the regulation in athletic departments that did not receive federal funds.

A federal district judge in Kansas ruled

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

NCAA Would Support Boycott of Olympics

NEW ORLEANS

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has unanimously pledged its support of any decision President Carter might make to boycott the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

The organization resolved at its annual meeting last week that American interests in world affairs should take precedence over athletic events.

Education Gets Biggest Portion of Gifts from Private Companies

NEW YORK

Education replaced health and welfare organizations as the top recipient of corporate charity in 1978, the Council for Financial Aid to Education reports.

The council's latest survey of 759 corporations found that education's share of total corporate gifts in 1978 was 37 per cent, up from 35.6 per cent in 1977 and 36.7 per cent in 1976.

At the same time, the share going to health and welfare organizations declined, from 39.3 per cent in 1976 to 38.3 per cent in 1977 and 36.9 per cent in 1978.

Corporations gave 10.1 per cent of their 1978 contributions for culture and arts, 11.4 per cent for civic activities, and 4.6 per cent to other charitable organizations.

Based on an annual survey by the council and the Conference Board, a business-research organization, total corporate support of education in 1978 is estimated at $715-million, an increase of $105-million or 17.2 per cent over the previous year.

The growth in corporate support in 1978 followed estimated increases of 22.2 per cent in 1976 and 10.9 per cent in 1977.

For the three years combined, the financial-aid council said, the increase of 58.9 per cent was larger than for any three-year period since 1952-55.

Over the three years, company-sponsored foundations increased their reserves by about $200-million. The increase included $141-million added to reserves in 1978 alone.

Corporations transferred $419-million to their foundations in 1978, an increase of 46.9 per cent over the previous year.

Grants made by those foundations rose only 15.2 per cent, to $278-million, leaving the $141-million to increase reserves.

More Gifts Unrestricted

The growing reserves would permit the foundations to maintain the level of corporate giving in years of reduced corporate profits, the council said.

More corporate dollars arrived on the campuses without strings attached in 1978 than in earlier years. The percentage of corporate support in the form of unrestricted gifts rose from 16.9 per cent in 1977 to 18.5 per cent in 1978.

For corporations taking part in the survey, gifts to educational institutions amounted to $1.79 for each $1,000 of net income before taxes. That was a slightly larger share of corporate profits than the $1.70 per $1,000 reported for 1977.

Rates of giving to education by industry groups ranged from $4.09 per $1,000 net, before-tax income by the rubber industry to 73 cents per $1,000 by the utilities industry.

Following are the gifts to education per $1,000 of net income before taxes, by industry, as reported by C.F.A.E. for 1977 and 1978:

	1977	1978
Rubber	$2.37	$4.09
Mining	6.10	3.98
Textiles and apparel	3.31	3.46
Primary metal	16.28	3.36
Printing and publishing	3.10	3.23
Stone, clay, and glass	2.54	3.08
Pharmaceuticals	3.01	2.95
Paper, allied products	2.44	2.66
Chemicals	2.78	2.52
Food, bev., tobacco	1.87	2.21
Electrical machinery	2.04	2.17
Life insurance	1.59	1.98
Fabricated metal	1.74	1.94
Banks	2.04	1.87
Merchandising	1.72	1.85
Transportation equip.	1.56	1.80
Business services	2.77	1.76
Machinery	1.80	1.59
Transportation	1.10	1.56
Petroleum and gas	1.22	1.42
Finance	1.18	1.24
Engineering, const.	1.34	1.13
Property, liability insur.	.87	1.10
Telecommunications	.79	.92
Utilities	.79	.73

FACT-FILE

Average Alumni Gifts Range from $13 to $333

66 major private universities	Alumni gifts to annual fund 1977-78	Per cent of alumni who gave	Average gift per alumnus
Adelphi U.	$ 118,610	19.8%	$ 19.28
Baylor U.	99,402	18.5%	13.47
Boston C.	508,770	16.0%	50.04
Boston U.	967,261	16.3%	47.75
Bradley U.	92,498	6.2%	57.81
Brandeis U.	327,085	27.9%	94.34
Brown U.	1,328,388	26.2%	97.67
Cal. Inst. of Tech.	683,325	35.4%	150.78
Carnegie-Mellon U.	443,653	12.2%	91.70
Case Western Reserve U.	1,674,805	24.4%	98.70
Catholic U.	353,017	8.5%	82.77
Claremont C.	887,096	24.5%	108.21
Clark U.	177,646	25.7%	51.81
Columbia U.	2,793,790	15.0%	126.80
Cornell U	4,822,111	19.8%	161.78
Dartmouth C.	4,090,344	56.1%	198.07
U. of Dayton	320,450	10.8%	82.63
U. of Denver	476,886	11.1%	70.32
De Paul U.	77,437	3.9%	42.06
U. of Detroit	375,907	6.1%	162.10
Drake U.	182,948	18.1%	25.33
Duke U.	1,270,084	18.7%	118.93
Duquesne U.	315,958	17.7%	46.99
Emory U.	1,194,940	26.9%	119.21
Fairleigh Dickinson U.	140,171	8.4%	37.68
Fordham U.	522,524	10.2%	93.16
George Washington U.	459,754	19.8%	34.15
Georgetown U.	1,011,580	20.5%	91.64
Harvard U.	9,861,947	26.0%	193.96
Hofstra U.	171,992	7.9%	47.78
Johns Hopkins U.	1,339,681	23.6%	90.67
Lehigh U.	1,435,256	33.8%	159.81
Long Island U.	82,136	4.8%	31.82
Loyola U.	234,220	8.8%	117.29
Loyola U. of Chicago	3,168,891	16.7%	333.53
Marquette U.	463,684	17.4%	50.22
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	4,827,806	33.2%	231.56
U. of Miami	1,267,214	12.9%	155.24
New York U.	2,033,530	25.9%	47.59
Northeastern U.	343,677	12.9%	32.47
Northwestern U.	1,030,321	12.6%	54.29
U. of Notre Dame	4,548,651	41.0%	214.53
U. of the Pacific	105,760	17.0%	30.80
U. of Pennsylvania	3,192,778	17.8%	111.29
U. of Pittsburgh	1,082,909	18.8%	52.10
U. of Portland	69,413	20.1%	28.75
Princeton U.	4,151,942	44.3%	201.12
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	580,052	26.3%	67.00
Rice U.	1,196,960	36.4%	163.65
U. of Rochester	636,609	25.6%	52.11
St. John's U.	113,563	5.6%	38.03
St. Louis U.	535,603	9.1%	98.40
U. of Santa Clara	885,582	16.5%	244.37
Southern Methodist U.	704,201	9.1%	140.08
Stanford U.	5,309,566	25.4%	169.06
Syracuse U.	849,438	17.0%	34.48
Temple U.	482,177	9.4%	42.58
Texas Christian U.	235,307	14.2%	51.74
Tufts U.	939,490	18.9%	100.47
Tulane U.	1,496,668	25.4%	130.38
U. of Tulsa	88,810	3.2%	94.88
Vanderbilt U.	963,683	25.9%	75.71
Villanova U.	309,642	16.2%	56.19
Wake Forest U.	869,566	25.8%	137.85
Washington U.	865,235	24.7%	58.04
Yale U.	5,235,421	33.0%	159.98

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

58 Degree Programs to Be Eliminated at Louisiana's Public Universities

BATON ROUGE, LA.

In an attempt to undo some of the proliferation of degree programs that occurred in the 1960's, Louisiana's state board of regents has eliminated 58 programs at 10 public universities.

No new students may be admitted to the eliminated programs, but those already enrolled will be allowed to complete their degrees.

The board's action followed a review of 218 degree programs.

The aim of the review, board officials said, was to cut programs of poor quality, strengthen those of strong quality, and reduce duplication among institutions.

Two of the programs whose continuation was approved by the board were cited for excellence: the master's-degree programs in history at the University of Southwestern Louisiana and the University of New Orleans.

In earlier reviews, beginning in 1975, the board had evaluated 121 programs and eliminated 25 of them.

In the latest round of reviews the board included programs in four disciplines: forestry, mathematics, history, and education.

Fifty-five of the 58 programs eliminated in the recent reviews were education programs at the master's and specialist levels. In an earlier round, the board had terminated eight doctoral programs in education.

"We don't see the program terminations to date as limiting graduate opportunities in education," said William Arceneaux, state commissioner of higher education.

"The programs which are maintained and strengthened should be able to accommodate any enrollment increases which may result," he said, "and should be the better programs for it."

The board found that some of the programs being eliminated had been created by giving new names to existing curricula after making a few superficial changes.

Commissioner Arceneaux said that in this state, as elsewhere, programs proliferated during the period of rapid enrollment growth and strong demand for schoolteachers in the 1960's and early 70's.

"Unfortunately," Mr. Arceneaux said, "the boom is long since gone, but the programs are still with us."

Following is a list of programs terminated as a result of the board's latest review:

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY: M.S. in elementary education (reading and guidance); M.S. in elementary education (social studies–community relations); M.S. in elementary education (social studies); M.S. in elementary education (reading and social studies); M.S. in early-childhood education (reading–language); M.S in early-childhood education (reading–guidance); M.S. in early-childhood education (child development); M.S. in early-childhood education (child growth–family life); M.S. in early-childhood education (special education); M.A. in teaching (French).

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY–BATON ROUGE: Education specialist in research.

LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY: Specialist in education in elementary education; specialist in education in secondary education.

MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY: M.E. in history; education specialist in music; education specialist in health and physical education; education specialist in educational technology; education specialist in reading (conditionally continued).

NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY: M.A. in administration and supervision; M.A. in curriculum and instruction; and the following six programs which are consolidated into one new program (specialist in education in curriculum and instruction): specialist in education in elementary, specialist in education in health and physical education, specialist in education in psychology, specialist in education in reading, specialist in education in secondary, and specialist in education in special education.

NORTHEAST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY: M.S. in mathematics; M.E. in secondary education (art concentration); M.E. in secondary education (mathematics); M.E. in secondary education (science); M.E. in secondary education (social sciences); M.E. in secondary education (speech).

NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY: M.S. in mathematics; M.E. in elementary-school administration and M.E. in secondary-school administration (consolidated into M.E. in School Administration, elementary and secondary); M.S. in health, physical education, and recreation; M.A. in education in speech; specialist in education in health and physical education; specialist in education in secondary-school principalship and specialist in education in elementary-school principalship (consolidated into specialist in education in school principalship).

SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY: M.E. in math education; M.E. in business education; M.M.E. in music; specialist in education in secondary teaching; specialist in education in guidance and counseling; specialist in education in reading.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY–BATON ROUGE: M.A. in social sciences (history concentration); M.A. in elementary education; M.A. in secondary education; M.A. in administration and supervision; M.A. in counselor education.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA: M.E. in administration and supervision; M.A. in elemeatary education; M.A. in secondary education; M.A. in guidance and counseling; M.A. in administration and supervision.

Enrollments Rise 1.9 Pct. at Church-Related Colleges

WASHINGTON

Church-related institutions of higher education showed a greater increase in enrollment last fall than other private colleges, according to a sample survey.

Total enrollment at church-related colleges last fall was up 1.9 per cent from the fall of 1978, compared to an increase of 0.5 per cent at other private institutions, the survey found.

The survey of 132 representative private institutions by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities showed the following enrollment changes:

▶ First-year students—up 1.9 per cent at church-related colleges, up 1.2 per cent at others.

▶ Transfer students—up 10.8 per cent at church-related colleges, up 1.7 per cent at others.

▶ Graduate students—up 0.3 per cent at church-related colleges, down 0.1 per cent at others.

Enrollment of students in first-professional-degree programs declined 0.1 per cent in church-related colleges and 0.2 per cent in other private institutions.

The overall increase in enrollment at private colleges and universities sampled by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities was 1.5 per cent, compared with 1.7 per cent estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics on the basis of a much larger sample.